

XII. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Cleridae, with notes on the genera and corrections of synonymy.* By the Rev. H. S. GORHAM.

(Continued from *Trans. Ent. Soc.* 1877, Pt. IV.)

[Read April 3rd, 1878.]

LIST OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

Dolichopsis, <i>nov. genus.</i>	Colyphus marginatus.
" haplocnemodes.	" flammeus.
" cyanella.	Thanasimus pallipes.
Thriocera, <i>nov. genus.</i>	" pilosellus (Kiesenwetter).
Paratillus, <i>nov. genus.</i>	Clerus cylindricus.
" basalis.	" concinuus.
" nalis.	Stigmatium cinerenum.
Opilo eburneo-cinctus.	" ustulatum.
Colyphus limbatus.	

VI.—CORYNETIDES.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA.

A. Prothorax lobed at sides	<i>Pylus.</i>
AA. Prothorax rounded at sides.	
a. Elytra rough, tomentose	<i>Prosymmus.</i>
aa. Elytra smooth, or little hairy.	
b. Eyes distinctly cut out.	
c. Palpi, apical joint elongate triangular.	
d. Elytra widened, club serrate	<i>Corynetes.</i>
" " club simple	<i>Thriocera.</i>
dd. Elytra subcylindric	<i>Paratillus.</i>
cc. Palpi apical joint oval, truncate	<i>Necrobia.</i>
ccc. Palpi apical joint cylindric	<i>Lebasiella.</i>
bb. Eyes scarcely cut out.	
e. Palpi hatchet-shaped at apex	<i>Notostenus.</i>
ee. Palpi cylindric, eyes fine,—very small	<i>Laricobius.</i>
" " " moderate	<i>Dolichopsis.</i>
eee. Palpi acuminate, eyes coarse	<i>Opetiopalpus.</i>

PYLUS, Newman.

Type, *P. fatuus*, Newm.

Pylus anthicoides, Newm. Entom. 1842, p. 402, G. and H. Cat. p. 1756. This appears to me identical with a species described by M. Chev. [Mém. 1876, p. 42] as

"*Pilus quadrimaculatus*," but the latter is from "Africa merid.," and I have it myself from South Africa. Possibly the locality of Newman's species, "Port Philip," is a mistake. Anyhow, it seems strange both should have been referred to *Pylus*, from which they differ considerably; the funiculus of the antennæ have the joints 3—8 subfiliform, the eyes well cut out, and finely faceted, the pronotum scarcely constricted, and even, and with the sides not lobed, &c. I have, therefore, joined *Anthicoides*, Newm., with *Corynetes pectoralis*, Klug, as a new genus, *Thriocera*.

Pylus bicinctus, Newm. Entom. 1842, p. 364, G. and H. l. c. p. 1756.

This = *Necrobia pinguis*, White, *Cleridæ* IV. p. 63, West. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852, p. 52. It is not satisfactorily placed here, though undoubtedly nearer to *Pylus* than to *Necrobia*.

The eyes are finely faceted, obviously cut out. The palpi are widened and truncate at their apex, the maxillary pair longer and less triangular than the labial. It will form the type of a new genus.

PROSYMNUS, Castelnau.

Type, *P. cribripennis*, Cast.

NOTOSTENUS, Spinola. [Dej.]

Type, *N. viridis*, Thunbg.

A singularly inapplicable name for the insect now accepted as the type of Thunberg's description, of which the pronotum is depressed, and of equal width with the elytra. *Stenonotum* would be the orthographical term, and is not, as far as I am aware, employed.

DOLICHOPSIS, gen. nov.

Type, *D. haplocnemodes*.

Caput angustum, antice depressum, oculi vix prominentes, paululum excavati, antennæ 11 articulata, articulis duobus basalibus robustis; tertio filiformi, secundo sesqui longiore; 4—8 obconicis, tribus ultimis clavam oblongam formantibus. Palpi subfiliformes, apice subacuminato. Pronoto antice angustato, apice recte truncato, basi tenuissime marginato, fortiter punctato,

haud constricto vel impresso. Elytra subcylindrica apicem versus, modice attenuata, haud striata, punctata. Tarsi, 4-articulati, art. tribus basalibus lamellatis. Unguiculi simplices, basi incrassato.

Dolichopsis haplocnemodes, n. sp.

Viridi-subæneus, elongatus, antice posticeque attenuatus, sparse fortiter punctatus, antennis, palpis tarsisque fusconigris, illis funiculo rufo-testaceo.

Long. 3 lin.

Head depressed, with a slight impression on the crown, epistoma produced, subrostrate deeply punctured, eyes moderately granulate, rather more finely faceted than in *Notostenus viridis*. Prothorax with the sides a little rounded and narrowed in front, disk even, convex and very strongly punctate. Elytra a little wider at the base than the thorax, the apical third evenly contracted to the apex, thickly, deeply, but irregularly punctured, punctures confluent. Underside sparingly punctured, pitchy or greenish fuscous. Legs fuscous, tibiæ greenish above. Antennæ with the joints of the funiculus bead-shaped, or little longer than wide (with the exception of the third), the club has the first two joints transverse, the apical one as long as wide, rounded at the apex.

Hab.—Prom. Bon. Spei.; coll. Fry.

Obs.—This species bears a striking resemblance to *Haplocnemus*, Steph., from which, of course, the clavate antennæ, and lamellæ to the tarsi, furnish sufficient distinction.

From *Notostenus*, Spin., the narrow and subcylindric form, less laxly-jointed club of the antennæ, subrostrate head, &c. will remove it.

Dolichopsis cyanella, n. sp.

Cyanea, elongato-oblonga, rugose punctata nitida, pilis nigris erectis sparse vestita, thorace antice angustato, antennis basi apiceque fuscis, articulis 2, 3, 4 testaceis, tarsis fuscis.

Long. 2¼ lin.

Elongate, sides somewhat parallel, but with the head less produced than in the preceding species. Head and thorax distinctly and coarsely punctured, the latter has

the sides rounded, faintly crenulate, contracted behind and narrowed in front. Elytra closely and deeply punctured, the punctures being frequently confluent transversely, and not striate, suture a little raised. Underside shining, sparingly punctate. Legs fuscous, with a blue tint, tarsi fuscous, first three joints bilobed and lamellate; lamellæ paler fuscous. The antennæ are of moderate length, basal joint stout, blackish, spotted at apex with yellow, the club has the first two joints transverse, the apical one oblong.

Hab.—Prom. Bon. Spei.; coll. Gorham (e Mus. Saunders).

LARICOBIVS, Rosenhauer.

Type, *L. Erichsoni*, Rosenh.

These singular little *Clerids* have much the appearance of *Latridii* or *Corticarie*. A species in Mr. Fry's collection, possibly identical with *lituratus*, Costa, is from France; but while *L. Erichsoni* is included in the Catalogue of French Col. of M. A. Grenier, Chevrolat, Rev. et Mag. 1874, p. 28, records a nov. sp. as in his collection, from Nice. In his Mémoire, 1876, p. 7, he notices that M. Peragallo had taken *L. Erichsoni* at Nice with quite black elytra; this, I presume, is the same as the supposed n. sp.

LEBASIELLA, Spinola.

Type, *L. lepida*, Klug.

THROCERA, gen. nov.

Type, *T. pectoralis*, Klug. [*Corynetes*.]

The species for which I propose this genus is certainly more nearly allied to *Corynetes* than to *Necrobia*, but has a different facies, and the structure of the antennæ, particularly of the apical joint, is very different. In this respect, a second species from South Africa, which I am inclined to join with *pectoralis*, viz. *Pylus anthicoides*, Newm. (= *Pylus 4 maculatus*, Chev.) differs still more, the apical joint of this latter being oblong-elongate and equal in length to the two preceding (vide note, sub '*Pylus*,' ante).

Thriocera pectoralis is a variable species both in size and colour. The eyes are finely faceted, finely setose, and broadly cut out; palpi with the terminal joint elongate, subsecuriform. Antennæ with joints 3, 4 and 5, elongate, especially so in *T. anthicoides*, where they are filiform; the 8th, or joint before the club, is very short in proportion. Of the club itself, the first joint is obeonic, but symmetrical (in *Corynetes* the same joint is more acuminate internally); the second subquadrate, faintly obeonic; the terminal rounded at the apex, equally compressed throughout, not acuminate on either side, longer than wide, closely applied to the 10th, or joint preceding.

T. pectoralis, Klug, is a black insect with red antennæ and legs, bluish-black elytra, with a central-curved white fascia. Sometimes the base of the elytra are red—this is the type; sometimes only the shoulders are red—this is the form described by Chevrolat as *Clerus scapularis*. (Rev. et Mag. 1874, p. 47.)

T. anthicoides, Newm.; *quadrimaculatus*, Chev., loc. cit., is a yellow insect, with two black patches on each elytron, and the disk of the thorax black. It differs from *pectoralis* in having longer antennæ, and in having coarsely-punctured elytra. Both are from South Africa, Natal, &c.

PARATILLUS, gen. nov.

Type, *P. carus*, Newman [*Clerus carus*, Newm. Entom. 1840, p. 15. Tillus id. G. & H. Cat. p. 1724].

Head with the eyes little prominent, scarcely wider than thorax, excavated, rather finely faceted. Antennæ long, three-jointed club, joints 9 and 10 a little produced triangularly internally; apical, ovate. Thorax faintly margined on the sides, elongate, subdepressed, deeply and sparsely punctulate, with a central elongate fossa. Tarsi four-jointed, basal joint concealed by the second above. Abdomen of six segments.

Hab.—Australia, Tasmania, Nova Caledonia.

I have felt great difficulty in ascertaining the true position of this genus. The tarsi indicate affinity with the latter section of the *Enoplides*, the antennæ and palpi with the *Corynetides*. The species described by Newman appears to vary somewhat. The type form has the head

black, thorax rusty-red, elytra bluish-black, with a narrow, raised, white, impunctate fascia. My specimens are from Adelaide.

The form from Tasmania has the thorax pitchy-black, excepting at the base; two other forms seem worthy of a distinct name, but may prove to be mere local varieties.

Paratillus basalis, n. sp.

P. cari, proxime affinis, elongatus, nigro-piceus; prothorace, pedibus, antennarum basi, palpis, elytrorumque basi rufo-ferrugineis.

Long. 3—3½ lin.

Distinguished from *P. carus*, Newm., only by the elytra being red at the base, and the remainder being rather more pitchy-black.

Hab.—Moreton Bay; coll. Pascoe and Gorham.

Paratillus analis, n. sp.

P. cari, iterum proxime affinis, elongatus rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus elytris, apice exceptis, pectoreque nigro-subcyaneis, pone medium fasciâ angustâ albâ, antennarum clavâ fuscâ.

Long. 2¾ lin.

Head and thorax as well as abdomen clear ferruginous red. The apex of the elytra indeterminately red, this colour extending further up the suture and sides. Fascia less raised than in *carus*, and with a few punctures; in all three species the base of the tibiæ is darker than the rest of the legs.

Hab.—Nova Caledonia; coll. Gorham (Saunders).

With regard to *Tillus bipartitus*, which formerly I was inclined to think would belong to this genus [vide "Cistula Ent.," 1876, p. 62], a further examination has convinced me it should form a new genus near *Thanasimus*.

CORYNETES, Herbst.

Type, *C. cæruleus*, De Geer.

Differs from *Necrobia*, not only in the structure of the antennæ and palpi, but as Thomson points out (Skand. Col. x. 119—120), the eyes are hairy; though it can scarcely be said they are glabrous in *Necrobia*, short setæ being just visible.

Corynetes abdominalis, Fab. G. and H. Cat. p. 1757; considered as synonymous with his *pallicornis* by Spin. (ii. 96), though apparently differing in having the whole abdomen red. Specimens which I refer to this species in Mr. Fry's collection from Natal have two segments at the apex of the abdomen pale red. Hence I imagine *C. abdominalis*, Fab., *analis*, Klug, and *pallicornis*, Sp., will prove to be one species.

Corynetes ovatus, Spin. (Gay, Hist. Chil. iv. 411).

This little species varies from testaceous, with a minute black shoulder spot, to ferruginous red, with the disk of the thorax, elytra (the margin and an apical vitta yellow) and underside of the breast and abdomen black. It is of doubtful location, the eyes are scarcely emarginate, small and prominent, the sides of the thorax crenulate.

I suspect the yellow specimens (which are rather larger) to be a distinct species.

Corynetes pectoralis, Klug, G. and H. Cat. 1758 = *Thriocera*, Gorb., q. v. ante.

Corynetes mysticus, Bohem. From the description, probably congeneric with *pectoralis*, but I have not seen it.

NECROBIA, Latreille.

Type, *N. ruficollis*, Fab.

Necrobia aspera, Newman, G. and H. Cat. p. 1758, is simply *N. rufipes*, Fab.

N. glabra, Champollion, G. and H. loc. cit.—a nondescript insect, perhaps not pertaining to this family.

Necrobia eximia, White, Cler. p. 63, belongs to the *Clerides*, having five joints to its tarsi, the labial palpi only securiform, and the apical joint of the antennæ falciform. In brilliancy of colour it resembles *Aulicus sculptus* (cf. Cistula, 1876, p. 84), from which, however, it may at once be distinguished by being almost glabrous. It is best associated with *Thanasimus*, as placed in the Munich Catalogue. The type is in my own collection, from that of Mr. Saunders.

OPETIOPALPUS, Spinola.

Type, *O. scutellaris*, Panzer.

Opetiopalpus morulus, Kiesen. (in lit.). I think this species, found by Mr. G. Lewis, in Japan, at Nagasaki, will prove identical with *O. obesus*, White (Westw.).

APPENDIX A.

Tillus Lewisii (Kiesenwetter, in lit.)

I think this is probably *notatus*, Klug, but having never seen an authenticated specimen of the latter I am unable to say certainly. The antennæ have three joints at the base, and a portion of the fourth testaceous. The thorax red, with a large triangular black spot occupying the front margin, and its apex in the centre of the disk. Base of the elytra and breast red, a white fascia below the middle, narrowly connected with the basal red, at the suture, by the extension of the yellow, which there margins it. Thighs pitchy, tibiæ and tarsi red.

Hab.—Nagasaki (G. Lewis).

I have a specimen from Laos (Mouhot), which agrees with this, in the exception of having a pale spot near the apex. One from Mysol (Wallace), has the black rather more extended on the sides of the thorax, and the apex of elytra white, and is, I believe, identical in other respects.

Opilo eburneo-cinctus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, ore, antennis, palpis, pedibusque piceis; thorace parce punctato, medio profunde sulcato, antice transversim impresso; elytris prope basin rubro-tinctis, fasciâ medianâ angustâ, paululum elevatâ, albâ; usque ad fasciam grosse subseriatim punctatis, hinc inde fere lævibus.

Long. 3 lin.

Allied to *O. Pascoii*, Gorh. (Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 71), but smaller, and differing from it in the breast not being red, in the *raised* and unpunctured white fascia, &c. It also somewhat resembles *Paratillus basalis*, but cannot be confused with that genus if the structure of the thorax and the strongly securiform palpi are noticed.

Hab.—New South Wales; coll. Pascoe.

Colyphus limbatus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, capite antice, palpis, prothorace subtus, coxis et femoribus pallide flavis; elytris nigro-cyaneis, crebre punctatis, pube brevi micante vestitis albo-marginatis; pronoto lævi, oblongo-quadrato, antice transversim impresso, margine antico utrinque albo-notato.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head and thorax of equal width, epistoma and mouth yellow, tip of the mandibles and of the palpi black. Antennæ black, but the basal joint with a yellow line beneath. Thorax longer than wide, the sides between the anterior constricted line, and the depressed and constricted portion of the base, rounded; a whitish spot on each side the front margin continued round the anterior angles. Elytra a little wider than thorax, sides parallel, very slightly widened towards the apex, subdepressed, bluish-black, with a violet tinge, very narrowly margined from the shoulder to apex with yellowish-white, this margin is of even width. Legs pitchy, femora, with the exception of the extreme tip, pale yellow.

Hab.—Venezuela [Thieme].

This species, which appears to agree with the general characters of Spinola's genus *Colyphus*, was sent me by M. R. Oberthur, who remarks that it appears to vary a good deal in the colour of the thorax, and the suture of the elytra.

With respect to the genus *Colyphus*, the characters by which Spinola has separated it from *Systemoderes* are unsatisfactory, the differences given in the text (pp. 131, 134) may be summarized as lying in the form of the body and prothorax; and that *Colyphus* has well-developed appendices to the tarsi, while *Systemoderes* has the two first with rudimentary plates beneath, and the claws without teeth; yet in the Plate V., fig. 5, *Colyphus* is shown with enlarged tarsus, *without* plates to the two basal joints; while, according to my observation, *Systemoderes amœnus* has claws with a dentiform enlargement of their base, much as shown in the same plate. The fact is, these subdivisions of the genus *Cleronomus* are dependent on nothing further than the form and general appearance of the body. They may, perhaps, be useful, as the species are distributed from Venezuela to Montreal, if we include *thoracicus*, Say. *Colyphus limbatus* has well-developed lamellæ to the first four joints of the tarsi, the claws

simply thickened at the base, the joints of the antennæ gradually shortened, and acuminate internally to the tenth, the apical one twice as long and compressed, a little falci-form, all the joints laxly articulate.

Colyphus marginatus, n. sp.

Niger, capite thoraceque nitidis, hoc lateribus, illo epistomate flavis, elytris subopacis crebre fortius punctatis, fumeis, vittâ submarginali flavâ.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head very shining, impunctate, tips of mandibles black, palpi touched with dusky; thorax quadrate, strongly constricted in front, base margined, the entire sides widely yellow, disk depressed, shining, very obsoletely punctured. Elytra dull smoky-black, closely and confluentely punctured, a yellow vitta of even width runs from the shoulder to the apex, leaving the margin narrowly dark; the suture is very narrowly yellow in the middle. Legs black, trochanters yellow.

Hab.—Mexico; in my own collection (Saunders).

Colyphus flammeus, n. sp.

Niger, capite thoraceque nitidis, hoc lateribus et infra, illo epistomate testaceis; elytris aurantiacis, apice late margine reflexo, et regione scutellari nigris.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Of the size and form of *C. marginatus*; antennæ black, joints 6—10 triangular, about equal in length, acuminate internally, apical compressed, acuminate. Thorax quadrate, deeply impressed with a constricted line in front, between which and the base the sides are tumid and rounded. Elytra subopaque, thickly and finely punctured, with the exception of a third at the apex, a scutellar patch, and the limb narrowly; they are of a rich orange-yellow, paler internally.

Hab.—Mexico. In my own collection (Saunders).

Obs.—Both this and *marginatus* might be referred to Chevrolat's genus *Derestenus*, which appears to me to differ only in having the antennæ subserrate, without any distinct club.

Thanasimus pallipes, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, nitidus, antennarum basi, palpis, pedibus, elytrorumque maculis quatuor magnis pallidis; elytris

obsolete punctato-striatis pube depressâ parce vestitis, tibiis anticis et intermediis basi, posticis totis, tarsisque piceis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 lin.

Head deeply inserted in the thorax, eyes coarsely granulate, scarcely emarginate, antennæ more than half the body's length, club fuscous, terminal joint elongate, apical portion pale and acuminate. Thorax short, transverse widest in the middle, much narrowed behind, base finely constricted, transversely impressed in front. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the thorax, humerus and base pitchy, as well as a broad central fascia, the entire margin and suture being of the same colour; hence, leaving on each two roundish pale spots, somewhat irregular in shape, the anterior of which is largest; there are about nine striæ on each elytron, impressed with large, but obsolete punctures, which are also irregular in form; they are also clothed with long hairs, and a few more erect setæ. Legs pale whitish-yellow; all the tarsi, the knees of the anterior and middle pair, and the posterior tibiæ, pitchy-brown.

Allied to *T. anthicoides*, Westwood, apparently rather larger, and differing in the colour of the legs, &c.

Hab.—Philippines: Bohol, Luzon (Semper).

Thanasimus pilosellus (Kiesenwetter, *in lit.*), n. sp.

Elongatus, subparallelus, niger, elytrorum dimidio basali fasciâque subapicali, rufo-piceis antennis pedibusque nigropiceis; his tibiis, illis funiculo dilutioribus; capite thoracque nitidis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Head and thorax shining, almost impunctate, eyes finely granulate, cut out, the incision clothed with shining yellow hairs; antennæ of moderate length, gradually thickened, so that the last four or five form a lax club; the basal joint and club dark; the intermediate pitchy-red. Thorax about as long as wide, sides rounded, at the widest part as wide as the eyes, constricted above the middle, the base margined; the disk is rather uneven below the constricted line, and deeply impressed on each side. Elytra a little wider than the head and thorax, sides parallel subrugosely punctate-striate, the striæ and punctures continued to the apex. The whole upper surface is here and there clothed with erect black setæ, the elytra have the basal half rusty-red, intersected by an indistinct

darker fascia; their apical half pitchy with an ill-defined reddish fascia, and the apex itself of this colour, these parts having yellow shining hairs. Legs pitchy, tibiæ rusty-red.

This insect bears some resemblance to *Thanasimus bipartitus*, Blanch., but does not attain the size of the larger examples of that species.

It was discovered by Mr. G. Lewis at Nagasaki, Japan. I have preserved the name by which it was returned by Herr Kiesenwetter, who has described the Japanese Malacodermata, but who, I believe, has not described any *Cleridæ* from Japan.

Thanasimus rufimanus, Gorh. (Cist. 1876, p. 74) = *Aulicus chrysurus*, Chev. (Rev. et Mag. 1874, p. 48).

Aulicus ochrurus, Chev. (Mém. 1876, p. 16 = *Aulicus albofasciatus*, Gorh. (Cist. 1876, p. 85). M. Chevrolat's Mémoire bears the date "15 Mars, 1876." I may remark, however, that the note upon the title page implies that it was the end of 1876 before it was in the hands of the public. My own paper was published in August of the same year.

Clerus vulpinus, Gorh. (Cist. 1876, p. 81) = *Clerus mexicanus*, Cast. (Rev. Silb. iv. 44).

Clerus Silbermanni, Chev. (Mag. Zool. 1843, p. 21), *Clerus assimilis*, Chev. (l. c. p. 17), *Clerus semiochraceus*, Chev. (Rev. et Mag. 1876, p. 41), *Clerus Boucardi*, Chev. (Mém. 1876, p. 13). These all appear to me to be mere varieties of *C. mexicanus*, Cast.

Clerus cylindricus, n. sp.

Nigro-fuscus, cylindricus, antennis (clavâ fuscâ) palpis, pedibusque rufis; elytris rufo-piceis guttâ basali, annuloque in singulis ante apicem flavis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head fuscous, labrum testaceous, mandibles black. Thorax oblong, faintly but thickly punctured, fuscous shining, anterior margin rufous, subpilose. Elytra thickly obsoletely punctate, shining sparsely pubescent, mottled with yellow and brown, all the markings ill-defined and probably subject to more or less diffusion; underside fuscous, legs pale rufous.

Hab.—Guatemala (alt. 5,000 ft. Salvin).

Clerus concinnus, n. sp.

Niger, thorace crebre subtiliter punctato, postice attenuato; elytris basi fulvo-tinctis, juxta scutellum tuberculo atro-piloso instructis, medio anguste flavo-fasciato, antennis articulis duobus basalibus, ore, tarsisque testaceis.

Long. 2 lin.

Smaller than any other species of this genus known to me, and probably not truly belonging to it; the terminal joint of the antennæ is quadrate, compressed, not acuminate; the prothorax is rather shining near the base, and is there raised into an elongate tubercle.

Hab.—Guatemala, Chinautta (alt. 4,100 ft. O. Salvin).

Stigmatium cinereum, n. sp.

Cinereo et fusco variegatum; thorace, capite elytrisque angustiore, æneo-sericeo, medio indistincte carinato, antice et postice concinne constricto; antennis basi apiceque testaceis, pedibus pallidis, femoribus et tibiis fusco-annulatis, genibus etiam fuscis, tarsis rufis.

Long. 3—3½ lin.

A species forming a link between *Omadius* and *Stigmatium*, the structure of the thorax and coloration of the legs being rather that of the former, while the width of the space between the eyes leads me to place it in the latter. The head is testaceous in front and in the ocular sinus, while the crown and space between the eyes is ashy-grey, eyes large; thorax nearly parallel, bronzed, shining. Elytra with the humeral angles right, narrowed to apex, which is subacute, punctate-striate for half their length, thickly clothed with ashy scales and darker spots, the principal of which form an undulate central fascia; subcostate in the middle with the sutural region flattish; this character, with the brassy-looking thorax, will best distinguish this species from any other known to me. It is not easily to be compared to any other, yet the differences, especially in the marking, are hard to express.

Hab.—Dorey, New Guinea (Wallace), Andaman Isles; coll. Fry and Gorham.

Stigmatium ustulatum, n. sp.

Nigro-piceum, nitidum, thorace elongato, antice et postice constricto, disco inæquali, medio carinato, elytris fasciâ medianâ, alterâque ante apicem latiore argenteo-

sericeis, basi rufis fortiter punctato-striatis, pedibus anterioribus et intermediis rufis nigro-tinctis, posticis nigris.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

A very distinct species, in colour a little like *mutilla-color*, White, but narrower, parallel, and in form resembling *Omadius*. Head black, labrum pale yellow, crown obsoletely punctured and wrinkled. Thorax black, shining, without scales, carinate below the anterior constricted line, and having a broad oblique fossa on each side the carina, hence the disk appears to have about four tubercular callosities. Elytra red at the base as far as the first fascia; externally however, this is bordered with brownish-black above. The fasciæ are of whitish silky down on a red ground, the intermediate space and apex being black, without scales or hairs. Antennæ black, two basal joints yellow. Palpi yellow, apical joints fuscous. Legs, two front pairs rufous stained with pitchy, hind pair black, tarsi fuscous at base, red at apex; trochanters red.

Hab.—Borneo, Sarawak (Wallace). In my collection.

APPENDIX B.

A list of *Cleridæ* collected by Herr Semper in the Philippine Islands:—

Cylidrus cyaneus, Fab., E. Mindanao.

Tillus Semperanus, Gorh. (Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 62), Bohol.

Gastrocentrum, pauper, Gorh. (Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 63), Luzon.

Callimerus graciosus, Gorh. (Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 66), E. Mindanao.

Callimerus pulchellus, Gorh. (loc. cit. p. 67).

Callimerus insolatus, Pascoe (Gorh. l. c.), Luzon, E. Mindanao.

Callimerus latifrons, Gorh. (l. c. pp. 67, 68).

Opilo mollis, L., Bohol and Luzon.

Thanasimus anthicoides, Westwood, Bohol, Luzon, &c.

Thanasimus pallipes, Gorh., Appendix (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, ii. p. 162).

Stigmatium encaustum, Gorh. (Cist. Ent. l. c. p. 93), Bohol.

Stigmatium Philippinarum, Gorh. (l. c.), Luzon.

Stigmatium subfuscum, Gorh. (l. c. p. 94), E. Mindanao.

Stigmatium centrale, Gorh. (l. c. p. 94), E. Mindanao, N. E. Luzon.

Stigmatium tapetum, Gorh. (l. c. p. 95), Mindanao.

Omadius aurifasciatus, Gorh. (l. c. p. 102), E. Mindanao.

Omadius nimbifer, Gorh. (l. c.), E. Mindanao, Luzon.

Omadius vespiformis, Gorh. (l. c. p. 103), E. Mindanao.

Omadius notatus, Gorh. (l. c.), E. Mindanao.

Omadius posticalis, Gorh. (l. c. p. 105).

Tenerus Mindanaonicus, Gorh. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877, iv. 407), Mindanao.

Necrobia rufipes, F., passim.

Necrobia ruficollis, F., Zamboanga.